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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 7075—*L. B.* 185-12-3, *dated* 22*nd March* 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 and 35 of the Regulation, IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following amended rules for the special sanitation of the local area defined in the schedule appended to this notification :—

SECTION I—CONSTITUTION OF SANITARY BOARD.

1. For the proper and efficient administration of these rules in the said local area, there shall be formed a special Local Board distinct from, and independent of the Local Fund Board of the Kolar District, and styled "The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board," which shall consist of fifteen members as specified below :—

Ex-officio Members.

(1) The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
(2) The Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields.
(3) The Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields.
(4) The Government Inspector of Mines.
(5) The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields.
(6) The Executive Engineer of the Kolar Division.
(7) The District Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.

Non-official Members.

(*a*) Seven residents of the said local area, one of whom shall be the Chief Medical Officer of the Mining Board, nominated annually by the Mining Board and approved by Government.

(*b*) One other non-official gentleman appointed annually by Government.

2. A non-official member absenting himself from three or more consecutive meetings of the Sanitary Board shall, unless such absence be condoned by Government, be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Board.

3. Where a non-official member of the Sanitary Board is, for any reasonable cause, prevented from attending any meeting of the Board, the Mining Board may nominate a temporary substitute for him on the Sanitary Board for the approval of Government.

4. The Deputy Commissioner shall be the President of the Sanitary Board, and the Special Magistrate or Chief Executive Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Vice-President. The Vice-President shall exercise all the powers of the President during the absence of the President.

5. The Government shall appoint a Medical Officer of Health for the Kolar Gold Fields who will be the adviser of the Sanitary Board in matters of sanitation and be responsible to the Board for the proper and efficient administration of sanitary matters under the direction of the Board. The pay and allowances of this officer will be contributed from the funds of the Sanitary Board.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, and from the funds from time to time placed at its disposal, appoint Sanitary Inspectors, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and such establishments of mestries, sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants as may be necessary for the proper sanitation of the local area.

7. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame such bye-laws as it considers necessary for the conduct of its business and for the guidance of its members and servants.

8. The expression "Sanitary Officer" used in these rules means the Medical Officer of Health and includes a person duly empowered by the Sanitary Board to act as a Sanitary Officer either generally with regard to all matters, or specially with regard to any particular matter, dealt with under the rules. The Sanitary Board shall be at liberty to withdraw the power thus conferred at any time.

9. All proceedings of a Sanitary Officer under these rules shall be liable to revision by the Sanitary Board.

SECTION II—DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

1. All kitchen and stable refuse, animal refuse, night-soil, and other impure matter shall be deposited in pits at spots selected by a Sanitary Officer, or in other receptacles assigned for the purpose unless destroyed by incineration. All such refuse, night-soil and other impure matter may be sold as manure or otherwise disposed of as may be directed by a Sanitary Officer, and the proceeds shall be credited to the Sanitary Board.

2. The Sanitary Board may frame, with the approval of Government, such bye-laws as may be necessary regulating the deposit and disposal by sale or otherwise of all kitchen and stable refuse, night-soil and other offensive or rubbish or impure matter; and preventing any such matter being deposited thrown or put in any street, or on any space, or on the bank of any water course, or nullah, except at such places, in such manner and at such hours as shall be fixed by the Sanitary Board.

SECTION III—WATER-SUPPLY.

1. Every well used for drinking purposes shall be a draw-well with a parapet wall not less than three feet in height, and uprights of stone, iron or wood shall be fixed with a pulley attachment for drawing water.

2. All wells and other sources of drinking water-supply may be disinfected with permanganate of potash, or other suitable disinfectant, whenever necessary, under the direction of a Sanitary Officer.

3. The Vice-President or the Medical Officer of Health may prohibit the use of any well, or order any well to be closed or filled up, which he considers insanitary and incapable of being made sanitary.

4. No person shall bathe or wash clothes or cattle in any tank or well, not specially set apart for the purpose; and no tank or well so set apart, shall be used for bathing by a person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or for washing the clothes of any such person, or for washing any animal suffering from such disease.

5. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws.

(i) requesting the owner or occupier of any land to cut down, lop, prune or trim all trees or shrubs which in any way overhang or which they may deem likely to overhang any publice tank, well or other provision for water-supply as to pollute or be likely to pollute the water thereof, and

(ii) for securing the purity of sources of water-supply, whether public or private, for preventing people from drinking impure water, and for draining stagnant water.

SECTION IV—PREVENTION OF OVERCROWDING.

1. The Sanitary Board may, subject to the approval of the Government, make bye-laws to regulate the construction and restoration of buildings of every description, the materials of which they shall be made, their ventilation and drainage, the number of persons that may occupy them, and other similar matters, and to prevent the construction of buildings without adequate provision being made for the laying out and location of streets.

Explanation.—Unless there be anything repugnant to the subject or context, the word "Building" in these rules means a house, hut, shed or any structure, temporary or permanent, whether intended for human habitation or not and includes also a wall.

2. No building of any description shall be erected without the permission, in writing, of the President, Sanitary Board, who may, after obtaining the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, grant or refuse such permission. In the event of the said permission being refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be stated.

3. Permission of the Sanitary Board shall be presumed to have been granted if within one month from receipt of notice the President does not signify his approval or disapproval of the proposal of the applicant: provided that such construction or restoration be otherwise in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

4. Every application for permission to build shall be in writing and presented to a Sanitary Officer, and shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name of locality:
(*b*) Size of building:
(*c*) Description of building and number of rooms with their dimensions:
(*d*) Number of doors and windows with measurements:
(*e*) Purpose for which the building is to be erected, and, where it is to be used as a dwelling, the number of persons who are to occupy it:
(*f*) Arrangements for drainage:
(*g*) Location of the latrine:
(*h*) The level at which the foundation and lowest floor of such buildings are proposed to be laid:
(*i*) Nature of flooring:
(*j*) Provision of roof ventilation:
(*k*) Nature of roof:
(*l*) Time for completion:

Provided that no such application or permission as aforesaid shall be required in the case of a building erected by or under the authority of a Superintendent of a Mine and intended to be used for mining purposes only and not as a dwelling.

5. With the previous sanction in writing of the Sanitary Board, or in urgent cases, of the President of the Sanitary Board, a Sanitary Officer may cause any building, erected in contravention of the provisions of this section to be pulled down or altered, after giving 24 hours' notice in writing to the occupant or owner thereof.

6. The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building, which is in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, shall be bound when required, in writing by the Sanitary Board, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

7. (1) The Sanitary Board may, at any time, in manner hereinafter prescribed, take steps to abate overcrowding in buildings.

(2) Whenever the Board consider the interior of a building is so overcrowded as to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of that or of any neighbouring building, the Board may cause proceedings to be taken before a Magistrate of the first class for the purpose of obtaining an order to prevent such overcrowding.

(3) Such Magistrate may, on the production of a certificate by a medical officer duly authorised or empowered by the Board or the Government, stating his opinion that the overcrowding complained of is likely to cause disease or risk of disease, and after such further inquiry, if any, as may appear to such Magistrate necessary, require the owner of the building within a reasonable time, not being more than six weeks or less than ten days, to abate the number of lodgers, tenants or other inamtes of the said building to such extent as he shall deem necessary to prescribe, or may pass such other order as he shall deem just and proper.

(4) If the said building shall have been sublet, the landlord of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inmates of the same shall for the purpose of sub-section (3) be deemed to be the owner of the building.

(5) It shall be incumbent on any owner to whom any requisition is issued under sub-section (3), forthwith to give to so many of the lodgers, tenants or other actual inamtes of the said building as may be necessary to fulfil the conditions prescribed thereby, written notice to vacate the said building within the period specified in such requisition, and any such lodgers, tenants or inmates receiving such notice, shall be bound to comply therewith.

8. Any owner of a building who, after the date specified in any requisition issued under sub-section (3) of section 7, permits the overcrowding of any building in contravention of such requisition, and any person who omits to vacate any such building in accordance with notice given to him under sub-section (5) of the said section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day subsequent to the date specified in such requisition during which such overcrowding or such omission to vacate, continues, provided that the total amount of the fine does not exceed Rs. 100.

SECTION V—DRAINS AND LATRINES.

1. The owner of every bazaar or dwelling shall provide a suitable drain of such pattern as may be approved by the Sanitary Board, in front and in rear of such bazaar or dwelling, unless a Sanitary Officer decides that such drain is unnecessary, and shall, if specially ordered by the President, provide a similar drain within the premises of such bazaar or dwelling, and shall keep the said drain or drains clean. On failure to comply with this rule, the President may give the owner or occupant of such bazaar or dwelling 48 hours' notice in writing to provide or to clean such drain or drains, and may, if such notice is not complied with, construct or clean such drain or drains, and recover the cost of doing so from the owner or occupier.

2. No person shall construct or maintain a privy pit or latrine within the walls of any building without permission in writing from a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than in conformity with his directions.

Provided that dwellings belonging to classes among whom females do not appear in public may be provided with a latrine or privy pit of such description and in such place within the premises as may be approved by a Sanitary Officer, and the same shall be open to periodical inspection by any Sanitary Officer and shall be kept clean.

3. Public latrines shall be provided at such places, in such numbers and of such description as may be prescribed by the Sanitary Board.

4. No person shall ease himself near or outside a latrine, or in or about any road, public pathway, well or building, or on the banks or beds of any springs, streams or tanks, or in any place where such act has been specially forbidden by the Sanitary Board.

5. Every person employing workmen, labourers or other persons, exceeding ten in number, on any work, shall be bound, unless the same is considered unnecessary by a Sanitary Officer, to erect and to keep clean and in repair, a suitable double latrine for the use of the persons so employed. On the failure of any person to comply with this rule, a Sanitary Officer, may, after 24 hours' notice in writing to such person, cause a double latrine as aforesaid to be constructed, cleaned, or repaired as the case may be, and levy the cost thereof from such person.

6. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws regulating, in any other particular not specifically provided for by these rules, the construction, maintenance and control of drains, sewers, ventilation, shafts, receptacles for dung and manure, cesspools, water closets, privies, latrines, urinals and drainage and sewerage works of every description whether the property of the Sanitary Board or not.

SECTION VI—KEEPING AND SLAUGHTER OF LIVE-STOCK, ETC.

1. Unless with the permission of the Sanitary Board, no cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be kept within 30 feet of any building used as a shop or dwelling, nor shall sheds for such animals be erected nearer than 20 yards of any such building.

2. No animals shall be slaughtered within 100 yards of any building, source of water-supply, or public road or way, except with the permission in writing of a Sanitary Officer, or otherwise than within enclosures erected for the purpose on such sites as may be selected or approved of by the Sanitary Board.

3. No place shall be used for slaughtering cattle, sheep, goats or pigs without a license from the Sanitary Board.

4. A Sanitary Officer may permit any person or persons to kill, without license and without payment of any fee, any animal at any place on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

5. All slaughtering of animals shall take place within such hours as the Sanitary Board may prescribe, after which all skins, carcasses, bones, horns, and offal must be removed and the premises cleaned by the owner or contractor.

6. The owner or contractor of every market, slaughterhouse, or other place used for slaughtering animals shall pay to Government such fees as it may prescribe from time to time; and every person bringing an animal for slaughter to such market, slaughterhouse, or other place, shall pay to the owner or contractor thereof a fee according to the following scale:—

	As.
Bullock	6
Cow	6
Buffalo	6
Calf	6
Sheep	2
Goat	2
Pig	4

7. Every owner of a market, or of any slaughterhouse, or other place used for slaughtering animals, shall provide such drains and cess-pits therein and such

floor therefor as may be considered necessary by a Sanitary Officer; also a supply of water sufficient for keeping such market, slaughterhouse or other place in a clean and wholesome condition.

8. No place shall be used for selling or storing or exposing for sale, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain or other articles of human consumption, without a license to be granted in accordance with such bye-laws as the Sanitary Board may frame with the approval of Government.

9. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for inspection of all places used for the keeping of animals and also for the proper management and inspection of slaughterhouses.

SECTION VII—BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS.

1. No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt in any place other than the burial or burning ground duly appointed for the purpose by or under the orders of the Government.

2. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any ground so appointed, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave; and no grave shall be less than six feet in depth.

3. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for the maintenance of all places for the disposal of the dead in good order and in a safe sanitary condition, due regard being had to the religious usages of the community or section of the community entitled to the use of such places for the disposal of the dead.

SECTION VIII—PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

1. Every person shall be bound to give immediate information to the Chief-Sanitary Inspector, Divisional Sanitary Inspector, Mining Sanitary Inspector or Overseer or in the case of persons living in villages in the area under the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields, to the patel of their village, of any case of infectious, or contagious disease, or of death from such disease coming to his knowledge.

2. During an epidemic of any infectious or contagious disease, any householder or private Medical practitioner who may have a knowledge of an illness in which symptoms of the prevailing infectious or contagious disease are exhibited or of a death likely to be due to such prevalent epidemic sickness, shall be bound to give immediate information of such illness or death, to one or other of the authorities mentioned in the preceding clause.

3. It shall be the duty of the person to whom such information is given to institute or cause to be instituted immediate inquiry as to the nature of such disease or the cause of such death and to report the result of such inquiry to a Sanitary Officer.

4. Any person found suffering from cholera, small-pox, plague or other infectious or contagious disease, may be removed to a hospital set apart for the treatment of such diseases, by a written order from a Sanitary Officer; and all persons residing in the building in which such disease occurs may be segregated by a similar order.

5. Persons infected or suspected to be infected with any such disease, and persons residing in a locality in which such disease has occurred, may be prohibited by a written order from a Sanitary Officer from leaving such locality unless and until a Sanitary Officer certifies that they may safely be permitted to leave such locality.

SECTION IX—GENERAL.

1. No person shall feed or cause to be fed any milch-cow or animal suitable for human food on night-soil, stable litter or other refuse or deleterious matter, or

allow any latrine, cesspool or receptacle for filth, or any house or premises to remain in a filthy condition after six hours' notice from a Sanitary Officer, or

neglect to comply with an order from a Sanitary Officer to whitewash or disinfect any premises which he owns or occupies, or to clean, repair, fill up, or cover any well, tank, reservoir, marshy ground, or excavation, or remove rank vegetation or other matter within such premises, or

being afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease, expose for sale any article of food or drink, or

carry or cause to be carried along any public thoroughfare any article that has been used by or has been in contact with any person suffering or convalescing from any infectious or contagious disease, or

obstruct any person appointed under these Rules for the purposes of sanitation.

2. The Sanitary Board may, with the approval of Government, frame bye-laws for

(i) the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aerated water factories,

(ii) the registration of briths and deaths and enforcing the supply of information as may be necessary to make such registration compulsory and

(iii) the inspection and proper sanitation of markets.

SCHEDULE.

LOCAL AREA FOR WHICH THE RULES ARE MADE.

The following villages in and around the Kolar Gold Fields:—

Doddur Karpahahalli, Doddurhalli, Madamuttanahalli, Hulkund, Badmakanhalli, Aisandra, Kadregowdankote, Pedadampalli Raddihalli, Thammenhalli, Kamsandra, Nagasettihalli, Shimanbandi, Guvanhalli, Chinpalli, Katampalli, Gatravagadahalli, Peddapalli, Uriga, Yarnaganahalli, Sonkoppa, Parandahalli, Nachihalli, Putepalli, Nakkanhalli, Mashiga, Kambadhalli, Kempathimmanhalli Gonimakanhalli, Gangadoddi, Markoppa, Suranhalli, Tummanpalli, Balganhalli, Kotur, Giddegaudanhalli, Chinnaganhalli, Kalkembli, Dod Kembli, Baiganpalli Lakshmisagara, Gattamadamangala, Balligere, Byatarayanhalli, Dod Kalhalli, Kempapur, Tanimadagu, Tulampalli, Armanhalli, Pura, Bodgurke, Jangutta, Lakkonhalli, Thavarikere, Pedamaripalli, Chinmaripalli, Pitchahalli, Dahanhalli, Bogisonnepalli, Ookrahalli, Boginhalli, Byraganhalli, Burgamakanhalli, Dodvalagamadi, Shingarahalli, Aimarspura, Pedchinapalli, Maliyangurki, Amanikere, Maliyangurki, Ajampalli, Devganpalli, Soregowdankote, Chinkote, Kattihalli, Dasarahosahalli, Nerlekere, Thammanhalli, Kavaruhalli, Aithandahalli, Gatkamaddenhalli with its Muzra village of Pitchapalli, Krishnarajpur.

No. 7076—*L. B.* 185-12-4, *dated* 22*nd March* 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 34 and 35 of the Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, are pleased to direct that, pending the framing of bye-laws by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board under the powers vested in them in Notification No. 7075—L. B. 185-12-3, dated 22nd March 1916, such of the existing rules as are not included in the said notification and all the existing bye-laws shall continue in force.

By Order,
P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secretary to Government,
In charge Revenue Department.